

**REMARKS**

Claims 27-55 are pending and are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 as not being enabling for a detecting device or a measuring device. The Examiner states that "[i]nclusion of a level to aid in orienting the drill is not considered to be a detecting device or a measuring device". Applicants respectfully traverse.

The word detect is defined as "to discover the existence of something". (see excerpt attached at Tab 1) Accordingly, a detecting device is a device that is used to discover the existence of something. The specification describes one embodiment of a detecting device as a level, which is used to discover the relative inclination of the drill. One of skill in the art, however, would understand that the detecting device could encompass any suitable detecting device.

Similarly, the word "measure" is defined as "the act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, etc. of something". (see excerpt attached at Tab 2) Accordingly, a measuring device is a device to ascertain the extent, dimensions, quantity, etc. of something. The specification describes one embodiment of a measuring device as a level, which is used to ascertain the extent of relative inclination of the drill. One of skill in the art, however, would understand that the measuring device could encompass any suitable measuring device.

In as much as the Examiner contends that the specification does not enable one skilled in the art to construct the claimed tool, Applicants respectfully disagree. The specification provides adequate description for one skilled in the art to construct a tool having a detecting or a measuring device releasably attached to a mounting surface. The figures show several methods of releasably attaching one embodiment of the

claimed detecting or measuring device. The figures in conjunction with the description provided in the specification enable one skilled in the art to make and use the claimed tool without undue experimentation. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner point out why he contends that the claimed device cannot be constructed after reading the specification and figures, without undue experimentation.

Applicants believe that the claims are patentable and request notification to that effect. If, for any reason, the Examiner feels that the above amendments and remarks do not put the claims in condition for allowance, the undersigned attorney can be reached at (312) 321-4276 to resolve any remaining issues.

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Respectfully submitted,



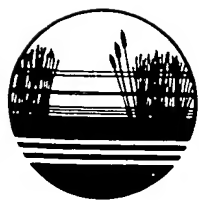
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**APPENDIX**

Please amend the Title as shown below with underlining used to show material to be added and bracketing to show material to be deleted.

[ACCESSORY TRAY FOR A] HAND-HELD POWER TOOL HAVING A DETECTING  
DEVICE

# New Riverside University Dictionary



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Manufactured in the United States of America

**de-sta-lin-i-za-tion** (dē-stā'li-nī-zā'shən) *n.* The process of discrediting and eliminating the political policies, methods, and personal image of Joseph Stalin.

**de-ster-i-lize** (dē-stēr'ə-līz') *vt.* -lized, -lizing, -lizes. To release (gold) from an inactive status and return it to use as a backing for credit and new currency.

**de Stijl** (dā stīl', stāl') *n.* [Du., the style.] A school of art originated in the Netherlands in 1917 and marked by the use of rectangular shapes and primary colors.

**des-ti-na-tion** (dēs'tē-nā'shən) *n.* 1. The place or point to which one is going or something is directed. 2. The purpose for which something is created or intended. 3. Archaic. An act of appointing or setting aside for a specific purpose.

**des-tine** (dēs'tin) *vt.* -tined, -tining, -tines. [ME *destinen* < OFr. *destiner* < Lat. *destinare*, to determine.] 1. To determine beforehand; PREORDAIN. 2. To assign for a specific end, use, or purpose <clothes destined for a thrift shop> 3. To direct toward a given destination <a streamliner destined for Chicago>

**des-tiny** (dēs'tō-nē) *n.* pl. -nies. [ME *destine* < OFr. *destinee* < fem. p.part. of *destiner*, to destine.] 1. The inevitable or necessary lot to which a particular person or thing is destined; FORTUNE. 2. The predetermined or inevitable course of events considered beyond the power or control of people. 3. The power or agency held to predetermine events; FATE.

**des-ti-tute** (dēs'ti-tōō', -tōōd') *adj.* [ME *destitut* < Lat. *destitutus*, p.part. of *destituere*, to abandon: *de-*, away + *statuere*, to place.] 1. Utterly devoid <destitute of talent> 2. Utterly impoverished. —*des'ti-tute-ness* *n.*

**des-ti-tu-tion** (dēs'ti-tōō'shən, -tōōd') *n.* 1. Extreme lack of resources or the means of subsistence: utter poverty. 2. Deprivation: deficiency.

**des-tri-er** (dēs'trē-ər, dī'strīr') *n.* [ME < OFr. < *destre*, right hand < Lat. *dexter*, right.] Archaic. A war horse.

**des-try** (di'strōi') *v.* -stroyed, -stroying, -stroys. [ME *destryen* < OFr. *destruire* < VLat. *\*destruere* < Lat. *destruere*: *de-*, away + *struere*, to pile up.] —*vt.* 1. To ruin completely: SPOIL <valuable books destroyed by the flood> 2. To tear down or break up: DEMOLISH. 3. To put an end to <destroy a crime syndicate> 4. To kill <destroy a diseased animal> 5. To render useless or ineffective <destroyed the witness for the prosecution> 6. To subdue or defeat completely: CRUSH. —*vi.* To be harmful or destructive.

\* *syns*: 1. DESTROY, DEMOLISH, LEVEL, RAZE, TEAR DOWN *v.* *core meaning*: to break up so that rebuilding is impossible <destroy a condemned building> 2. DESTROY, DYNAMITE, FINISH, RUIN, SHATTER, SMASH, TORPEDO, TOTAL, WRECK *v.* *core meaning*: to cause the complete ruin of <drugs that destroyed their health> <news that destroyed our hopes>

**des-try-er** (di'strōi-ər) *n.* 1. One that destroys. 2. A small, fast warship armed with guns, torpedoes, and depth charges and noted for its high maneuverability.

**destroyer escort** *n.* A warship, usu. smaller than a destroyer, used to convoy merchant vessels.

**destroying angel** *n.* Any of several poisonous mushrooms of the genus *Amanita*.

**de-struc-tion** (di'strūkt', dē'strūkt') *n.* [Back-formation < DESTRUCTION.] The deliberate destruction of a space vehicle, rocket, or missile after launching.

**de-struc-tible** (di'strūkt'ə-bəl) *adj.* Capable of being destroyed. —*de-struc-ti-bil'i-ty*, *de-struc-ti-ble-ness* *n.*

**de-struc-tion** (di'strūkt'shən) *n.* [ME *destruccioun* < OFr. *destruction* < Lat. *destructio* < *destruere*, p.part. of *destruere*, to destroy.] 1. *a.* The act of destroying. *b.* The state or fact of being destroyed. 2. The cause or means of destroying.

**de-struc-tion-ist** (di'strūkt'shə-nist) *n.* One who favors or advocates destruction, esp. of existing social institutions.

**de-struc-tive** (di'strūkt'iv) *adj.* 1. Causing or bringing destruction: RUINOUS. 2. Designed or tending to disprove or discredit <destructive comments about the article> —*de-struc-tive-ly* *adv.* —*de-struc-tive-ness*, *de-struc-tiv'i-ty* (dē'strūkt'iv'ī-tē) *n.*

**destructive distillation** *n.* Simultaneous decomposition by heat and distillation of substances, as wood, coal, and oil shale, to produce useful by-products, as coke, charcoal, oils, and gases.

**de-struc-tor** (di'strūkt'ər) *n.* 1. An incinerator for refuse. 2. An explosive device for effecting a destruct.

**des-ue-tude** (dēs'wi-tōōd', -tōōd') *n.* [Fr. *désuétude* < Lat. *desuetudo* < *desuere*, to put out of use: *de-* (reversal) + *suescere*, to become accustomed.] A state of disuse <traditions now fallen into desuetude>

**de-sul-fur-ize** (dē-sūlf'ə-rīz') *vt.* -ized, -izing, -izes. To eliminate sulfur from. —*de-sul-fur-i-za-tion* *n.*

**des-ul-to-ry** (dēs'ə-lō-rē, -lō-rē) *adj.* [Lat. *desultorius* < *desultor*, a leaper < *desultus*, p.part. of *desilire*, to leap down: *de-*, down + *salire*, to jump.] 1. Marked by lack of order or planning: DISCONNECTED <a desultory discussion> 2. Occurring haphazardly: RANDOM. —*des-ul-to-ri-ly* *adv.* —*des-ul-to-ri-ness* *n.*

**de-tach** (di'tāch') *vt.* -tached, -taching, -taches. [Fr. *détacher* < OFr. *destachier*: *des-*, apart (< Lat. *de-*) + *attacher*, to attach, of Germanic orig.] 1. To disconnect; separate. 2. To cut off from associ-

ation with. 3. To send (e.g., troops) on a special mission. —*de-tach-a-bil'i-ty* *n.* —*de-tach'a-ble* *adj.* —*de-tach'a-bly* *adv.*

\* *syns*: DETACH, DISCONNECT, DISENGAGE, UNCOUPLE, UNFASTEN *v.* *core meaning*: to separate one thing from another <detached the side panels from the truck> —*ant*: attach

**de-tach-ed** (di'tāch'əd) *adj.* 1. Standing apart: SEPARATE <a detached dwelling> 2. *a.* Free from emotional, intellectual, or social involvement: DISINTERESTED. *b.* Indifferent: aloof. —*de-tach-ed-ly* (-tāch'əd-lē, -tāch'lē) *adv.* —*de-tach-ed-ness* *n.*

**de-tach-ment** (di'tāch'mənt) *n.* 1. *a.* The act or process of disconnecting or detaching; SEPARATION. *b.* The state of being separate. 2. Indifference to worldly affairs or the concerns of others: ALONENESS. 3. Absence of bias or prejudice: DISINTEREST. 4. *a.* Dispatch of troops or ships selected from a larger unit for a special duty or mission. *b.* The unit of troops or ships so dispatched. *c.* A permanent unit, usu. smaller than a platoon, organized for special duties.

**de-tail** (di'tāl', dē'tāl') *n.* [Fr. *détail* < OFr. *détail*, a piece cut off < *détailler*, to cut up: *de-*, completely (< Lat. *de-*) + *tailler*, to cut. —see *TAILOR*.] 1. An individual part or item: PARTICULAR. 2. Particulars considered individually and in relation to a whole <attentiveness to detail> 3. The act of dealing with things item by item. 4. A small or secondary part of a work of art, as a painting, statue, or building, esp. when considered or represented in isolation. 5. *a.* The selection of military personnel for a particular duty. *b.* The personnel so selected. *c.* The duty assigned. —*vt.* (di'tāl') -tailed, -tailing, -tails. 1. To report or relate in detail. 2. To name or state explicitly. 3. To select and dispatch for a particular duty.

**de-tailed** (di'tāld', dē'tāld') *adj.* Marked by abundant use of or careful attention to detail.

**detail man** *n.* A drug or medical supplies sales representative.

**de-tain** (di'tān') *vt.* -tained, -taining, -tains. [ME *deteynen* < OFr. *detenir* < Lat. *detinere*: *de-*, away + *tenere*, to hold.] 1. To keep from proceeding: DELAY. 2. To keep in custody: CONFIN. 3. Obs. To retain or withhold. —*de-tain-ment* *n.*

**de-tain-ee** (dē'tā-nē, di'tā-) *n.* One who is held in custody.

**de-tain-er** (di'tā-nər) *n.* Law. 1. *a.* The unlawful withholding of the property of another. *b.* The detention of a person, esp. in custody. 2. A writ authorizing the further detention of a person in custody pending action.

**de-TECT** (di'tekt') *vt.* -tect-ed, -tect-ing, -tects. [ME *detecten* < Lat. *detectus*, p.part. of *detegere*, to uncover: *de-*, off + *tegere*, to cover.] 1. To discover or discern the existence, presence, or fact of <detect a loophole in the contract> 2. To find out the true nature of. 3. Electron. To demodulate. —*de-TECT-a-ble*, *de-TECT-i-ble* *adj.* —*de-TECT-er* *n.*

**de-TECT-a-phone** (di'tekt'ə-fōn) *n.* A device used for secretly listening to another's telephone conversations.

**de-TECT-ion** (di'tekt'shən) *n.* 1. The act of detecting or fact of being detected. 2. Electron. Demodulation.

**de-TECT-ive** (di'tekt'iv) *n.* One whose work is investigating crimes and obtaining evidence.

**de-TECT-or** (di'tekt'ər) *n.* One that detects, esp. a mechanical, electrical, or chemical device that automatically identifies and records a stimulus, as an environmental change in pressure or temperature, an electric signal, or radiation from a radioactive material.

**de-TENT** (di'tent') *n.* [Fr. *détente*, a loosening < OFr. *destente* < *destendre*, to release: *des-*, apart (< Lat. *de-*) + *tendre*, to stretch < Lat. *tendere*.] A pawl.

**de-TENTE** (dā-tānt', -tānt') *n.* [Fr. —see DETENT.] A relaxation or reduction, as of tension between nations.

**de-TEN-tion** (di'ten'shən) *n.* [ME *detencioun*, act of withholding < OFr. *detention* < LLat. *detentio* < Lat. *detentus*, p.part. of *detinere*, to detain.] 1. *a.* The act of detaining. *b.* The state of being detained, esp. a period of temporary custody while awaiting trial. 2. A forced or punitive delay.

**de-TEN-tion home** *n.* A place where juvenile delinquents or offenders are held in custody, esp. while awaiting legal action.

**de-TER** (di'tūr') *vt.* -tered, -terring, -ters. [Lat. *deterrere*: *de-*, away + *terrere*, to frighten.] To prevent or discourage from acting, esp. by means of doubt or fear. —*de-TER-ment* *n.* —*de-TER-er* *n.*

**de-TER-ge** (di'tērgē') *vt.* -terged, -terging, -terges. [Fr. *déterger* < Lat. *detergere*: *de-*, off + *tergere*, to wipe.] To cleanse or wipe off.

**de-TER-gency** (di'tūrjən-sē) *also de-TER-gence* (-jən-sē) *n.* Cleansing power or quality.

**de-TER-gent** (di'tūrjənt) *n.* A cleansing substance, esp. one made synthetically from chemical compounds rather than from fats and lye and used as a wetting agent and emulsifier. —*de-TER-gent* *adj.*

**de-TER-i-o-rate** (di'tēr'ē-ō-rāt') *v.* -rated, -rating, -rates. [LLat. *deteriorare*, deteriorat < Lat. *deterior*, worse.] —*vt.* To lower or impair in quality, character, or value. —*vi.* To degenerate. —*de-TER-i-o-ra-tion* *n.* —*de-TER-i-o-ra-tive* *adj.*

**de-TER-mi-na-ble** (di'tūr'mə-nə-bəl) *adj.* 1. Capable of being settled, fixed, or determined. 2. Law. Liable to be terminated. —*de-TER-mi-na-ble-ness* *n.* —*de-TER-mi-na-bly* *adv.*

**de-TER-mi-na-cy** (di'tūr'mō-ə) *n.* of being determinate. 2. The condition of being determinate. 3. The condition of being determinate. 4. The condition of being determinate. 5. The condition of being determinate. 6. The condition of being determinate. 7. The condition of being determinate. 8. The condition of being determinate. 9. The condition of being determinate. 10. The condition of being determinate. 11. The condition of being determinate. 12. The condition of being determinate. 13. The condition of being determinate. 14. The condition of being determinate. 15. The condition of being determinate. 16. The condition of being determinate. 17. The condition of being determinate. 18. The condition of being determinate. 19. The condition of being determinate. 20. The condition of being determinate. 21. The condition of being determinate. 22. The condition of being determinate. 23. The condition of being determinate. 24. The condition of being determinate. 25. 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THE  
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Second Edition

Unabridged

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Jess Stein*

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Geologic Time Divis  
Hominid Fossil Skul  
International Date I  
Islands of the World



**mean/length/ of utterance.** Psycholinguistics. the mean number of morphemes produced per sentence, used esp. as a measure of child language development. *Abbrev.* MLU

**mean/ life/.** Physics. 1. the average time that an unstable particle or nucleus survives before it decays. 2. See decay time. Also called *average life, lifetime*.

**mean/ line/.** Print. an imaginary x-high line. Also called *x-line*.

**mean-ly/** (mēn'lē), *adv.* 1. in a poor, lowly, or humble manner. 2. in a base, contemptible, selfish, or shabby manner. 3. in a stingy or miserly manner. [1350-1400; ME *menli*. See MEAN<sup>2</sup>, -LY]

**mean-ly/** (mēn'lē), *adv.* Obs. moderately. [1350-1400; ME; see MEAN<sup>2</sup>, -LY]

**mean-ness** (mēn'nēs), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being mean. 2. a mean act; to answer meannesses with forgiveness. [1500-60; MEAN<sup>2</sup> + -NESS]

**mean/ noon/.** Astron. the moment when the mean sun's center crosses the meridian.

**mean/ plan/et.** Astron. a hypothetical planet that coincides with a real planet when the real planet is at perihelion and that moves in an orbit at a constant velocity equal to the mean velocity of the real planet.

**mean/ propor/tional.** Math. (between two numbers *a* and *b*) a number *x* for which  $a/x = x/b$ . The number 3 is a mean proportional between 1 and 9. [1565-75]

**Means/ grass/** (mēnz). See Johnson grass. [1855-60, Amer.; after John H. Means (1812-62), governor of South Carolina, 1850-52, who obtained the original seed from Turkey]

**mean/ so/lar day/**, *day* (def. 3a).

**mean/ so/lar time/.** Astron. time measured by the hour angle of the mean sun. Also called *mean/ time/*.

**mean-spir-it-ed** (mēn'spīr'it id), *adj.* petty; small-minded; ungenerous: a mean-spirited man, unwilling to forgive. [1685-95; MEAN<sup>2</sup> + SPIRITED] —**mean/spir-it-ed-ly**, *adv.* —**mean/spir-it-ed-ness**, *n.*

**mean/ square/**, *Statistics.* the mean of the squares of a set of numbers. [1835-45]

**mean/ square/ devia/tion.** *Statistics.* variance (def. 3). [1890-95]

**means/ test/**, an investigation into the financial position of a person applying for aid from public funds. [1925-30]

**mean/ sun/**, *Astron.* an imaginary sun moving uniformly in the celestial equator and taking the same time to make its annual circuit as the true sun does in the ecliptic.

**mean/ (ment).** *v.* pt. and pp. of **mean/**.

**mean-time** (mēn'tīm'), *n.* 1. the intervening time: The party is Tuesday, but in the meantime I have to shop and prepare the food. —*adu.* 2. meanwhile. [1300-50; ME; see MEAN<sup>2</sup>, TIME]

**mean/tone sys/tem** (mēn'tōn'), *Music.* a system for tuning keyboard instruments; used before the development of tuning by equal temperament and considered practical only for tonalities of not more than two sharps or flats. [1790-1800; MEAN<sup>2</sup> + TONE]

**mean/ val/ue, Math.** the ratio of the integral of a given function over a closed interval to the length of the interval.

**mean/ val/ue the/orem.** *Math.* the theorem that for a function continuous on a closed interval and differentiable on the corresponding open interval, there is a point in the interval such that the difference in functional values at the endpoints is equal to the derivative evaluated at the particular point and multiplied by the difference in the endpoints. Also called *law of the mean, theorem of the mean*. [1900-05]

**mean-while** (mēn'hwīl', -wīl'), *n.* 1. meantime. —*adu.* 2. in the intervening time; during the interval. 3. at the same time: Meanwhile, the others were back home enjoying themselves. [1300-50; ME; see MEAN<sup>2</sup>, WHILE]

**mean-y** (mē'nē), *n.* pl. **mean-ies**. Informal. a small-minded, petty, or malicious person: The children said their teacher was a real meany. Also, **meanie**. [1925-30; MEAN<sup>2</sup> + -Y]

**Mean-y** (mē'nē), *n.* George. 1894-1980, U.S. labor leader; 3rd president of the AFL 1952-55; 1st president of the AFL-CIO 1955-79.

**meas** (mēr), *n.* Brit. Dial. mere<sup>2</sup>.

**meas.** 1. measurable. 2. measure. 3. measurement.

**meas-le** (mē'zəl), *n.* sing. of **measles** (def. 3).

**meas-led** (mē'zəld), *adj.* (of swine or other livestock) affected with measles. [1350-1400; ME *measled*. See MEASLES, -ED]

**meas-sles** (mē'zəlz), *n.* 1. (used with a singular or plural *v.*) *Pathol.* an acute infectious disease occurring mostly in children, characterized by catarrhal and febrile symptoms and an eruption of small red spots; rubella. b. any of certain other eruptive diseases. Cf. German measles. 2. Vet. *Pathol.* a disease in swine and other animals caused by the larvae of certain tapeworms of the genus *Taenia*. 3. (used with a plural *v.*) the larvae that cause measles in swine and other animals, and that upon maturation produce trichinosis in humans. [1275-1325; ME *measle*, var. of *measles* (pl.); c. D *measelen* (pl.), MD *measle*; akin to G *Measern* measles, pl. of *Masern* speck] —**meas-sly** (mē'zəl), *adj.* —**all-er**, **all-est**. 1. Informal. a. contemptibly small, meager, slight: They paid me a measly \$500 for my car. b. measly

bad or unsatisfactory: a measly performance. 2. infected with measles, as an animal or its flesh. 3. pertaining to or resembling measles. [1680-90; MEASLES + -Y]

**meas-ur-a-ble** (mez'h/ər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being measured. [1300-50; ME *mesurable* < MF < LL *mēnsurābilis* that can be measured. See MEASURE, -ABLE] —**meas/ur-a-bil'i-ty**, **meas/ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**meas/ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

**meas-ure** (mez'h/ər), *n.* *v.* —**ured**, **-ur-ing**. —*n.* 1. a unit or standard of measurement: weights and measures. 2. a system of measurement: liquid measure. 3. an instrument, as a graduated rod or a container of standard capacity, for measuring. 4. the extent, dimensions, quantity, etc., of something, ascertained esp. by comparison with a standard: to take the measure of a thing. 5. the act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, etc., of something; measurement. 6. a definite or known quantity measured out: to drink a measure of wine. 7. any standard of comparison, estimation, or judgment. 8. a quantity, degree, or proportion: in large measure. 9. a moderate amount: to live with a measure of enjoyment. 10. a limit, or an extent or degree not to be exceeded: to know no measure. 11. reasonable bounds or limits: no sense of measure. 12. a legislative bill or enactment: The senate passed the new measure. 13. Usually, measures, actions or procedures intended as a means to an end: to take measures to avert suspicion. 14. a short rhythmical movement or arrangement, as in poetry or music. 15. a particular kind of such arrangement. 16. the music contained between two bar lines; bar. 17. a metrical unit. 18. an air or melody. 19. a slow, dignified dance. 20. Print. the width, measured in ems or picas, to which a column or page of printed matter is set. 21. measures, Geol. beds; strata. 22. Math. an abstraction of the property of length; a set function assigning to each set of a collection of sets a value, usually having the properties of sigma finiteness and finite additivity, the functional value of the whole collection being greater than zero. 23. beyond measure, too much to be reckoned; immeasurably; extremely: The suffering that they endured was beyond measure. 24. for good measure, as an extra: In addition to dessert, they served chocolates for good measure. 25. have or take one's measure, to judge or assess someone's character, capabilities, etc.; size up: During their conversation she was taking his measure as a prospective employee. 26. in a or some measure, to some extent or degree: His conclusion is justified in some measure. —*v.* 27. to ascertain the extent, dimensions, quantity, capacity, etc., of, by comparison with a standard: to measure boundaries. 28. to mark off or deal out by way of measurement (often fol. by off or out): to measure out two cups of flour. 29. to estimate the relative amount, value, etc., of, by comparison with some standard: to measure the importance of an issue. 30. to judge or appraise by comparison with something or someone else: to measure Corneille against Racine. 31. to serve as the measure of: Her sacrifices measure the degree of her love. 32. to adjust or proportion: to measure a party to one's liking. 33. to bring into comparison or competition: to measure one's strength with another's. 34. to travel over; traverse: to measure a room with great strides. —*v.* 35. to take measurements. 36. to admit of measurement. 37. to be of a specified measure. 38. measure one's length, to fall or be knocked down; fall flat: He missed a step in the dark and measured his length at the bottom. 39. measure words, a. to test one's preparedness for a contest or encounter: b. to battle with swords. c. to fight, compete, etc.: The producer of the poorly reviewed show decided to measure swords with the critics. 40. measure up, a. to reach a certain standard: The exhibition didn't measure up to last year's. b. to be capable or qualified: As an administrator he couldn't quite measure up. [1250-1300; ME *measur* < MF < L *mēnsūra*, equiv. to *mēnsū* (ptp. of *mēīrī* to measure, mete) + *-ūra* -URE] —**meas/ur-er**, *n.*

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**meas-ure** (mez'h/ər), *adj.* 1. ascertained or apportioned by measure: The race was over the course of a measured mile. 2. accurately regulated or proportioned. 3. regular or uniform, as in movement; rhythmical: to walk with measured strides. 4. deliberate and restrained; carefully weighed or considered: measured language; measured terms. 5. in the form of meter or verse; metrical. [1350-1400; ME; see MEASURE, -ED] —**meas/ured-ly**, *adv.* —**meas-ure-ness**, *n.* —**meas-ure-less**, *adj.* —**meas-ure-less-ly**, *adv.* —**meas-ure-less-ness**, *n.* —**Syn.** boundless, unbounded, limitless, vast, infinite. —**meas-ure-ment** (mez'h/ər mēnt), *n.* 1. the act of measuring. 2. a measured dimension. 3. extent, size, etc., ascertained by measuring. 4. a system of measuring or measures: liquid measurement. [1745-55; MEAS-URE + -MENT]

**meas/urement ton/**. See under **ton/** (def. 5). [1930-

set of intervals such that each point of the given set is contained in at least one of the intervals and such that, essentially, the combined length of the intervals is less than the small number.

**meas/uring cup/**; a graduated cup used esp. in cooking for measuring ingredients. [1900-05]

**meas/uring spoon/**, a spoon for measuring amounts, as in cooking, usually part of a set of spoons of different sizes.

**meas-uring-worm** (mez'h/ər ing wŭrm'), *n.* the larva of any geometrid moth, which progresses by bringing the rear end of the body forward and then advancing the front end. Also, **meas/uring worm/**. Also called **inchworm, looper, spanworm**. [1835-45, Amer.; MEAS-URING + WORM]

**meat** (mēt), *n.* 1. the flesh of animals as used for food. 2. the edible part of anything, as a fruit or nut: Crack the walnuts and remove the meats. 3. the essential point or part of an argument, literary work, etc.; gist: crux: The meat of the play is the jealousy between the two brothers. 4. solid food: meat and drink. 5. solid or substantial content; pith: The article was full of meat, with few wasted words. 6. a favorite occupation, activity, etc.: Chess is his meat. 7. Chiefly South Midland and Southern U.S. pork, esp. bacon. 8. Slang (vulgar). penis. 9. Archaic. the principal meal: to say grace before meat. 10. piece of meat. Slang. a. a person regarded merely as a sex object. b. a person, as a prizefighter or laborer, regarded merely as a strong or useful physical specimen. [bef. 900; ME, OE *mete* food, c. OHG *maz*, ON *matr*, Goth *maits*] —**meat/less**, *adj.*

**meat/ and pota/toes.** Informal. the essential or basic part: Community service is the meat and potatoes of this program. [† 1950-55]

**meat-and-pota/toes** (mēt'n pə tā'tōz, -təz), *adj.* Informal. fundamental; down-to-earth; basic: What are the meat-and-potatoes issues of the election? Also, **meat/-and-pota/to**. [1945-50]

**meat/ ax/**, 1. cleaver (def. 2). 2. Informal. a drastic or ruthless procedure or approach, esp. for reducing or trimming something, as expenditures: The committee used a meat ax on the recreation budget. [1825-35]

**meat-ax** (mēt'aks), *adj.* Informal. 1. drastic or severe: meat-ax defense cuts. 2. favoring or advocating drastic reductions: a meat-ax approach to the budget.

**meat-ball** (mēt'bəl'), *n.* 1. a small ball of ground meat, esp. beef, often mixed with bread crumbs, seasonings, etc., before cooking. 2. Slang. an awkward, clumsy, or ineffectual person. [1830-40; MEAT + BALL']

**Meath** (mēth, mēth'), *n.* a county in Leinster, in the E. Republic of Ireland. 95,602; 902 sq. mi. (2335 sq. km). Cf. **seat**. Trim.

**meat-head** (mēt'hed'), *n.* Slang. blockhead; dunce; fool. [1940-45; MEAT + HEAD]

**meat/ hooks/**, Slang. hands or fists. Also **meat/-hooks/**. [1835-45 for literal sense]

**meat/ house/**; Chiefly Midland U.S. a smokehouse.

**meat/ loaf/**, a dish of ground meat, often mixed with other ingredients, as bread crumbs and seasonings, molded in the shape of a loaf and baked.

**meat-man** (mēt'man'), *n.* pl. -men. a dealer in meat; butcher. [1560-70; MEAT + MAN']

—Usage. See **man**.

**meat/ pack/ing**, the business or industry of slaughtering cattle and other meat animals and processing the carcasses for sale, sometimes including the packaging of processed meat products. [1870-75, Amer.] —**meat/ pack/er**.

**meat/ tea/**, Brit. See high tea. [1855-60]

**me-a-tus** (mē ā'tŭs), *n.* pl. -tus-es, -tus. Anat. an opening or foramen, esp. in a bone or bony structure, as the opening of the ear or nose. [1655-65; < L *meatus* course, channel, equiv. to *meāre* (to go, extend, have a course + -tus suffix of *v.* action)] —**me-a-tal**, *adj.*

**meat/ wag/on**, Slang. an ambulance. [1920-25]

**meat-y** (mē'tē), *adj.* **meat-ier**, **meat-i-est**. 1. of or like meat. 2. abounding in meat. 3. rich in content or thought-provoking matter; full of substance: a meaty topic for discussion. [1780-90; MEAT + -Y] —**meat/i-ly**, *adv.* —**meat/i-ness**, *n.*

**me-ben-da-zole** (mē ben'də zōl'), *n.* Pharm. an antihelmintic substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, used for treating parasitic worm infestations. (Measuriv) + ben(zimidazole a component of its chemical name)

**meç** (mek), *n.* French Slang. a pimp; mack.

**me-ca-te** (mā kŭtē), *n.* Southwestern U.S. a rope made of horsehair or sometimes managney. [1840-50; < MeSp < Nahuatl *meçat* cord, rope]

**Mec-ca** (mek'ə), *n.* 1. Also, **Makkah, Mekka**, a city in and the capital of Hejaz, in W Saudi Arabia; birthplace of Muhammad; spiritual center of Islam. 366,801. 2. (often L.C.) any place that many people visit or hope to visit: The president's birthplace is a mecca for his admirers. —**Mec/can**, *adj.*, *n.*



**Mec/ca bal/sam**. [1815-25]

**mech.** 1. mechanic

**mech-an-ic** (mə kə and maintains mach mechanic. 2. a work machines, equipment the dishonest handli used in games of chu L *mēchanicus* < Gk *MACHINĒ* + -ikos -ic

**mech-an-i-cal** (mə kən'ichē, operated by a cause; or by derive pulson. 4. using nu by friction, abrasio stones; mechanical e use, understanding, i chanical trades; me formed without spor mechanical perform matic: Practice that belonging or pertain es. 10. pertaining t ical forces. 11. (off ory) explaining phe or the material forc ing the spiritual to a mechanical object, of stiff paper on whi proofs for making a skilled manual labor [1375-1425; late ME *AL*; see MECHANIC chan/i-cal-ness, m

**mech-an-i-cal adv**: put force to the in [1890-95]

**mech-an-i-cal ban** deposited by a mec tivated by pushing i

**mech-an-i-cal dra'** done with the aid [1885-90]

**mech-an-i-cal engi** ing dealing with the —**mech-an-i-cal eng**

**mech-an-i-cal equi** of physical units) th equal to one unit of one small calorie. [

**mech-an-i-cal imi** (def. 2)

**mech-an-i-cal me** lury dealing with forces.

**mech-an-i-cal pen** can be extended by

**mech-an-i-cal puli** 90]

**mech-an-i-cal sca** for varying the ce ceiving antenna by nique, formerly use of a scanning disk.

**mech-an-i-cal soli** ness that is based i periences and is ch eties. Cf. organic **mech-an-i-cal sus** (def. 6).

**mech-an-i-cal tw** formed by the strai 25]

**mech-a-ni-clan** ( in constructing; me chanic; machinist.

**mech-an-ics** (mə lar ū) the branch o forces on bodies an statics, and kinema theoretical and pr machinist, mechan with a plural ū) t mechanism; structu routine or basic m tails: the mechanio of baseball. [1640-

**mech-an-ic's lien** automobile, buildin has repaired or bu labor and materia

**Me-ch-an-ics-Rich** Virginia, near Will

**mech-an-ism** (m moving parts perf often being part c agency or means i purpose is accomp

appliance in gene of parts of a mach analogous. 5. the mechanical device: methods or proc